

# Firewise Community Mitigation Grants



Minnesota

Department of Natural Resources

Forestry Division



Welcome to Firewise. Firewise is a national program that focuses on creating safe access and defensible space for homes in the wildland urban interface so they can survive the rampages of wildfire. In Minnesota, the Firewise Program will enhance the existing wildfire management, mitigation and prevention efforts of the DNR, State Fire Marshall, DEM and local fire departments.

The following contains information and an application for the Firewise – Hazard Mitigation Grant made available through the National Fire Plan. This grant is open enrollment.

How does your community qualify for Firewise funds? Firewise communities are those that have an emergency action plan in place to (1) address potential wildfire emergencies by identifying and correcting wildland fire hazards, (2) prepare themselves in the event a wildfire threatens, and (3) educate the community on fire prevention.

At a minimum, your community will need to have a Wildfire Emergency Action Plan. In most cases you may be able to utilize the existing County Emergency Operations Plan prepared by your County Emergency Management Director. Many fire departments have also written EOP specific to their protection district. A few modifications/additions may be necessary to include wildfire concerns.

The Minnesota Firewise – Hazard Mitigation Grant is a cost-share program. Financial assistance on any project during any fiscal year cannot exceed 50% of the actual expenditures, including expenditures of local, public and private nonprofit organizations participating in the agreement.

What is an eligible community? For the terms of this grant, a community includes a fire department district, organized township, city or county.

Grants received for this program can be used for assessing the current wildfire hazard in your community, the mechanical removal of hazard fuels, and other mitigation as recognized in the initial assessment; for example –signage, gate construction on emergency access roads, GIS mapping of the community, public education programs and to enhance public safety toward wildfires in the wildland-urban interface.

These grants cannot be used for capital purchases such as buildings; dry hydrants; equipment or vehicles; building roads to access the community other than a gated emergency access; consulting services other than for wildfire safety and preparedness; and any other actions outside the intent of the National Fire Plan.

If you are interested in applying for a cost-share grant, please complete the grant application form. Fill out all information that applies. Upon approval your community will receive a contract to sign and return. At the completion of the project, the community submits a final invoice for the balance of the contract (grant) along with a final report of accomplishments to the Firewise Specialist who approves the contract for final payment. You will receive a payment in the amount of up to 50% of the total project cost as outlined and approved in your grant application.

Please look over the accompanying materials to answer any questions you may have. If you need any further assistance, please contact one of the Firewise Community staff:

<p>Larry Himanga Firewise Coordinator MN DNR – Forestry 500 Lafayette Road St. Paul, MN 55155-0044 651-345-4924 x243 (voice) 651-345-3975 (fax)</p>	<p>William "BJ" Glesener Firewise Specialist MN DNR – Forestry 2115 Birchmont Beach Rd. Bemidji, MN 56601 (218) 308-2364 (218) 755-4417 (fax)</p>	<p>Mimi Barzen Program Specialist MN DNR – Forestry 1201 E Hwy 2 Grand Rapids, MN 55744  (218) 327-4119</p>	<p>Linda Gormanson Firewise Specialist MN DNR – Forestry 16543 Haven Rd Little Falls, MN 56345  (320)616-2450 x229</p>	<p>Jeff Jackson Firewise Specialist MN DNR – Forestry 402 SE 11<sup>th</sup> St Grand Rapids, MN 55744 (218)327-4623 (218)327-4527 Fax</p>
---	---	---	--	--

***Applications that have activities in more than one Category (1-4 in budget and narrative) will receive priority, with applications that focus on mitigation activities preferred. It is understood that these preferences will not exclude applications submitted for the development of Community Wildfire Protection plans. Your Regional Firewise Specialist will work with you to make sure your grant will meet the requirements of the program.***

## **A. On-the-Ground Firewise Practices (Category 3 in Budget and Narrative)**

### **1. Hazardous Fuel Reduction Practices**

The purpose for Fuel Reduction is to modify the fuel complex near the structure so that a wildfire will not exhibit erratic, aggressive behavior such as spotting, crowning, or torching or flame lengths in excess of 1- 2 feet. These activities may occur inside or beyond a structure's 100 ft. Fuel Modification Zone (including the 30 ft. DSZ).

#### **A. Tree removal**

The removal of trees, either as individuals, groups, or stands to eliminate defined fire hazards, making the treated area free of aerial fuels (more than 5 ft. tall).

Removal of an entire stand of trees deemed to pose a significant risk which cannot be effectively address by other mitigation activities. This practice does not apply to harvesting stands that would otherwise support a commercial harvest.

#### **B. Stand Reduction**

The removal of trees individually from stands to reduce the fuel loading and continuity of the residual stand while maintaining the basic characteristics of the stand.

Reduction of pine (jack, scotch and red) and spruce stands where the stand is over dense and carries a significant risk of supporting a crown fire in aerial fuels. This applies to natural stands, plantations, and windbreaks.

#### **C. Vertical Fuel Abatement**

Vertical fuel abatement is designed to prevent wildfire from involving tree crowns either as torching (intermittent crown fire) or free-running, continuous crown fire. This is accomplished by removing ladder fuels, typically 2 to 10 feet tall.

##### **(1) Pruning**

Pruning is the removal of aerial fuels from trees that will remain after mitigation treatment. This branch free zone should be at least 10 ft. tall and include all trees in a structures defensible space.

##### **(2) Brush / conifer regeneration removal**

The removal of shrubs and brush more than 1 ft. tall within a structure's defensible space is a critical component of vertical fuel modification aimed at prevention of advanced fire behaviors. It can also be implemented in forest stands away from structures if it substantially reduces the risk of crown or torching fires.

##### **(3) Understory Conifer Removal**

Removal of highly flammable conifer shrubs and small understory trees is a critical component of fuel management within the defensible space. It can also be used in stands beyond the defensible space if the removal substantially decreases fire behavior and crown fire potential.

**SPECIAL NOTE: This document references the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code (MUFC) which was adopted in 1975. The MUFC applies to all properties. Residences are not inspected unless used for some licensed activity such as day care or foster care. When used for day care or foster care the driveway should be brought up to code if it is inadequate and if the residence has been built since the MUFC was adopted in 1975. The driveway requirement in MUFC states for properties constructed after 1975. This requirement is more strictly enforced for new properties and even more so for commercial properties and new residential subdivisions.**

## D. Fire Behavior Reduction Treatment

Fire Behavior Reduction Treatment is applied to areas outside a structure's defensible space where the development of an uncontrollable, aggressive, rapidly spreading wildfire would pose a significant risk to a large number of structures in a defined area.

### (1) Stand Removal

Removal of an entire stand of trees deemed to pose a significant risk which cannot be effectively addressed by other mitigation activities. This practice does not apply to harvesting stands that would otherwise support a commercial harvest.

### (2) Stand Reduction

The removal of trees individually from stands to reduce the fuel loading and continuity of the residual stand while maintaining the basic characteristics of the stand

### (3) Thinning in conifers.

Reduction of pine (jack, scotch and red) and spruce stands where the stand is over dense and carries a significant risk of supporting a crown fire in aerial fuels. This applies to natural stands, plantations, and windbreaks.

### (4) Pruning

Pruning is the removal of aerial fuels from trees that will remain after mitigation treatment. This branch free zone should be at least 10 feet.

### (5) Prescribed Burning

The use of fire is natural and appropriate to reduce wildland fuels both inside and beyond the FMZ. It is a specific practice applied in general and broadcast to the entire area being treated. It must be exercised with all due caution by trained personnel, properly equipped, under appropriate conditions, and under appropriate authorization and permits.

Note: This technique does not include the burning of piles or gathered fuels. This activity is a separate practice.

### (6) Slash disposal

Slash disposal is a one time activity resulting from a separate forestry activity such as stand harvest, stand reduction, thinning, or pruning. It may be applied as a low intensity fire under a residual overstory of trees or to an area, which has been cleared of trees.

### (7) Type maintenance

Type maintenance burning is a continuing maintenance activity and may need to be repeated in the future in areas where the activity is undertaken to control understory vegetation which would be expected to regrow. These burns are typically of low intensity and occur under an overstory of residual trees that should not be damaged by the activity.

### (8) Reduction of fuels buildup

This activity is warranted in areas where needle fall, branch drop, and other natural activity increases the loading of downed fuels to levels that would support fires with flame lengths in excess of 2 feet. It is potentially a continuing maintenance activity.

Warning: Most understory broadcast burning is not recommended in Minnesota as it degrades the value of the timber. Pulp companies can not accept any char in their raw materials.

## **E. Fuel break construction and maintenance**

This activity would build and maintain areas around structures or communities that would modify the behavior of an approaching wildfire such that it would stop spreading or could be effectively initial attacked by firefighters.

### **(1) Establishment of hardwood windbreaks**

Hardwood trees present a reduced risk of carrying a wildfire and would be an acceptable alternative to conifer windbreaks where a windbreak is desired for other reasons, such as energy conservation or wind control, but where there is a significant risk of wildfire. In these cases, a hardwood windbreak of 100 feet beyond a minimum 30-foot defensible space is an appropriate activity.

### **(2) Establishment and maintenance of grass fuelbreaks**

The establishment of a short grass/forb fuelbreak as a barrier between an ignition source and a wildland fuel complex or as the predominant ground cover within a defensible space zone around a structure. These fuel breaks must be maintained by watering and mowing (as necessary during the growing season to keep the vegetation to a height no greater than 6") to preclude fire spread. The vegetative mix used must be approved by the local DNR-Forestry Area forester in consultation with the Regional Firewise Specialist.

### **(3) The establishment and maintenance of bare ground fuelbreaks**

The establishment of a bare ground fuelbreak as a barrier between an ignition source and a wildland fuel complex or to break up a large area of hazardous fuels ( Types B, H, N). These fuelbreaks must be actively maintained by a technique such as disking or herbicide in a manner so to maintain bare ground as a barrier to fire spread.

## **F. Piling and burning slash**

Local needs may dictate that slash cannot be disposed of by broadcast burning. Slash can be piled or otherwise concentrated at a specific location on the site and then burned when weather condition are favorable to burning the piles, but where the risk of the fire spreading or endangering homes is minimized.

## **G. Slash bailing**

Slash bailing can be used to dispose of slash from a site where the bails can be utilized in an energy production or other commercial facility.

## **H. Brush Disposal**

Burning of brush or slash by the local fire department at a centralized collection site approved by the local fire department and under appropriate burning conditions and permits. This practice is limited to locations where other disposal techniques, such as bailing and energy production, are not feasible. The practice is limited to \$1,000 of expense.

## **2. Risk mitigation activities**

Risk mitigation activities focus on the reduction of damage to structures and other assets when a wildfire occurs. Activities center on making the suppression response more effective or to making the structure self-defensible by mitigating specific risks within a 100 ft. Fuel Modification Zone (FMZ). Specific activities may be defined as mandatory within the 30 ft. Defensible Space Zone. (DSZ).

### **A. Creating of defensible space**

Structures need to have a defensible space surrounding them. This defensible space should provide a reduction in fire behavior (flame lengths and heat load) sufficient to reduce or eliminate the chance of ignition from radiant heating, elimination of dangerous fuels and materials from locations near the structure that could spread fire, improve access and operations of firefighters providing direct structure protection during the wildfire. Activities include reducing or eliminating tree and brush fuels within the defensible space. Stand reduction techniques as discussed in 1.d.2 including complete removal of slash resulting from these activities within the Fuel Modification Zone. In general, it is anticipated that a higher level of mitigation activity will be applied to the DSZ particularly with reference to maintaining an effective operating space for direct structure protection.

## **B. Relocation of permanent flammable assets (e.g.. propane tanks)**

All permanent flammable assets, such as fixed propane tanks, will be located in accordance with the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code. This practice is only available where relocation by the gas utility at no charge is NOT available.

## **C. Access improvement**

Access to structures for direct protection during a wildfire is a critical activity. This provides better safety for firefighters and an improved tactical, protection opportunity. It is assumed that firefighters will not protect a structure were they and their equipment are placed at greater risk due to access issues. Firewise supports provisions of the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code (MUFC) and cost share funds can only be used for access improvement where the MUFC is followed.

Trees will be removed to provide a minimum access width of 20 ft. at the narrowest point of the access. This may need to be widened if the access turns or curves.

Trees need to be pruned along the access to 14 ft. to permit the passage of fire equipment beneath the lowest branch.

## **D. Signage**

Good signage is critical if fire units dispatched to protect structures during a wildfire are to find their assigned structure in a timely manner. During the confusion, fire crews from adjacent communities, unfamiliar with geography, will have a difficult time locating a specific location if signage is poor or lacking. Signage may include identification signs on the structure, individual house signage at the end of the driveway, or street signs at intersections.

### **(1) Access and road signage.**

Good signage of streets and roads is critical for fire crews to maintain their orientation. In addition to being highly visible, signage should be metal to resist damage in a fire or pre-incident vandalism. The signage should also be fully treated with a high quality, reflector material so that the sign can be easily seen in the dark. They should be placed in a conspicuous location. This signage includes street signs at intersections and location signage at the entry to a driveway from the access road.

### **(2) Individual location signage.**

Individual location signage is intended to identify individual resources. These may include (but are not limited to) structures or water access points. They include both signage placed on the access road at the end of the driveway and on the structure. Signage placed on the access road should be metal, non-flammable, and reflectorized and placed in a conspicuous location. Signage placed on the structure does not need to be non-flammable, but should be sufficiently large (at least 4 in. tall), contrasting, and conspicuous to be easily located and read. It is strongly suggested to be reflectorized.

## **B. Approved Supporting Firewise Activities**

**(Categories 1, 2 & 4 in Budget and Narrative)**

### **1. Focused-information and education. (Category 4 in Budget and Narrative)**

Ultimately, making a community safe from wildfire is a local responsibility. It is the intension of the Firewise / WUI Community Grant Program to initiate a self sustaining program in the community. For this to happen, it is recognized that a large component of a community's program need to be focused on providing information and education to community residents. An Information and Education component is so critical to the success of a community program and it's long term sustainability that the grant program REQUIRES that a community spend at least 15% of its grant on this activity.

#### **A. Materials preparation, procurement, and distribution**

Communities will be provided with various, standard brochures and fliers explaining various aspects of the program designed to support the Minnesota Firewise Program. Communities may need to develop additional, detailed material supporting its program with specific details needed by community residents. Some additional materials may also need to be purchased for you in the local program. In all cases, communities may incur costs in the distribution including (but not limited to) mailing, residential delivery, or publishing. Publishing costs may include diverse activities ranging

from advertising costs in a local paper to development costs associated with placing program information on an existing community website.

## **B. Public meetings and special events (e.g., fairs and shows)**

A community may incur expenses in presenting program information at a public meeting, fair, or other special event. These costs are limited to out of pocket expenses and cannot include reimbursement of staff time. Staff time used in this manner can be used in meeting the community obligation to match grant funds.

## **2. Planning activities**

### **A. Improvement of existing assessment (Category 1 in Budget and Narrative)**

DNR provides a generalized risk assessment and fuel map to participating communities. This information is not adequate for the detailed planning necessary at the local level. Communities will need to undertake a detailed assessment of structures either independently or with direct support from the DNR. In either case, communities can include the generation of an improved assessment as part of their planning activities. For communities of under 200 homes/businesses it is recommended that you perform Level 2 assessments skipping the Level 1 assessment.

Level 1 Assessment (Defensible Space) is an assessment of defensible space around a structure based on interpretation of aerial photographs such as USGS DOQ. In this technique, structures are classified on a scale of 1-5 based on the observation of distance from forest or tree cover. See Firewise Assessment Documentation for details. Any requests for Level 1 Assessment activities must also include the completion of Level 2 assessments.

Level 2 Assessment (Firewise Tool) is an on-the-ground, field assessment of individual structures of significant value (e.g., homes, etc.). It includes individual house information including address and GPS coordinates in addition to evaluation of specific risk factors. See Firewise Assessment Documentation for details. Activities must conform to DNR Firewise standards.

### **B. Improved wildland fire training for firefighters (Category 4 in Budget and Narrative)**

Most communities have focused firefighter training on the needs for structure fires. Techniques are different for wildfire suppression and structure protection from wildfire. DNR offers this training on a cost recovery basis to local communities. With prior approval, costs associated with Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) training can be included as part of Practice B2B.

### **C. Mitigation planning activities (Category 2 in Budget and Narrative)**

Good planning involves a wide variety of partners working together towards a common goal. A good Mitigation Plan provides the basis for making a community a safer, better place to live. The Mitigation Plan will be a component of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). In addition to hazard mitigation, Community Wildfire Protection Plans may address issues such as wildfire response, community preparedness, or structure protection—or all of the above.

These grants encourage the creation of a quality Mitigation Plan for the Prevention of Damage caused by Wildland Fires. It is recognized that this plan must also be part of an overall strategy and plan for all hazards as supported by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and its state partner, the Minnesota Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM).

It must also be recognized that this plan must not only address the current, existing situation, but must address future concerns posed by continued development. Clearly, the best way to deal with the problems of tomorrow is to create a plan that will mitigate future risks during the development phase. A good plan does both.

The Firewise/ WUI Community Grant Program encourages the preparation of a Mitigation Plan for projects identified in the CWPP process (or other approved method) by providing funding assistance for this activity of up to 25% of the granted amount. Activities that can be cost shared are broad and can include consultant fees, meeting costs, travel expenses for community staff, printing, materials distribution, etc. They cannot be used to hire new staff or to subsidize the costs of existing staff.

## **Specific beneficial practices not cost shareable**

Following is a listing of specific practices that are beneficial, but cannot be paid for with cost share/grant funds. These activities can be used as supporting, in kind activities for meeting a grant's required match using established or agreed rates identified in the contract.

1. Purchase or installation of low fire-risk plants for landscaping for use within the DSZ.
2. Moving temporarily stored flammable assets (e.g. firewood) to a location outside the FMZ.
3. Removal of abandoned assets (e.g. junk cars) to a location outside the 100 ft. FMZ.
4. Structural modification (e.g. installation of fire proof roofing or siding)
5. Time spent by community staff and residents managing the program.

### **Items allowed using cost share funding.**

1. Leasing or renting of capitol equipment (e.g. vehicles, bailers, etc)
2. Costs associated with disposal/recycling of abandoned materials removed from the DSZ.
3. Limited numbers of specific supporting equipment with individual value less than \$500 per item to a limit of 5% of the amount granted. This includes GPS units, chainsaw, brush saws, etc.
4. Repair of existing equipment damaged during the project to a condition similar to that at the beginning of the project work.

### **Items NOT allowed using cost share funding**

1. Purchase of capitol equipment (e.g. vehicles)
2. Capitol improvements (e.g. buildings)
3. Business "start-up" activity
4. Purchase of fire suppression equipment
5. Costs associated with upgrading existing fire suppression equipment
6. Research and development projects
7. Preparedness and suppression capacity building.

## **DNR responsibilities**

### **DNR will provide participating communities with:**

#### **1. Generalized risk assessment focused on the community**

DNR will provide each community with maps and data describing the general wildland fuels and fire risks in the community.

#### **2. Specific assessment technology for use in detailed community assessment work**

The DNR will provide the community with technology (techniques and procedures) for doing detailed Firewise assessments within the community.

#### **3. Technical assistance in support of the community wildfire protection program**

DNR will provide the community with technical advisory expertise and assistance as needed to undertake its Firewise program. This will include the identification of a DNR staff person to work directly with the community and act as the primary contact for the program. Included in this service will be preparation of state and federal reports as appropriate.

#### **4. Fiscal and technical resources**

DNR will provide the community with fiscal resources as available to support the community program. DNR will seek out these resources on behalf of participating communities and then pass these through to the communities in the form of cost share grants.

#### **5. Technical and personnel resources**

DNR will provide the community with technical and personnel resources as available to support the implementation of the community program. DNR will seek out or assign these resources on behalf of participating communities.

#### **6. DNR will provide Minnesota Firewise printed materials. This material will be designed so that local communities can personalize it for their community.**

## **Community responsibilities**

### **The Community will provide:**

#### **1. Wildfire reports to the State Fire Marshall**

Many communities around the state do not report wildfires that they have responded to within their jurisdiction. This leads to inaccurate data on wildfire occurrence, which in turn leads to poor planning and misallocation of fiscal and suppression resources.

#### **2. Program assessment information to the DNR**

Firewise assessment needs to be merged in to a state database that can be used for planning. This information is critical to DNR obtaining mitigation funds that are made available to local communities. The community will provide standard Firewise assessment data to DNR, particularly GIS-based data, for the purpose of being merged into a statewide database for further analysis. Communities may add additional attributes to the assessment files, but must collect and submit the "standard data" as defined by the Firewise Assessment Documentation. Costs of merging will be borne by the DNR.

#### **3. Wildfire Prevention information to its residents**

Wildfire prevention activities extend beyond the community and the Firewise program. Communities will be encouraged to participate in best practices relating to Fire Prevention. This would include, but not be limited to, distribution of fire prevention messages and materials to residents, operation of a Burning Permit System and discouraging the use of burning barrels.

#### **4. Administrative management and process overhead**

The community will provide management assistance to the program consistent with its normal operations. For example, fiscal records and accounts of the program will be maintained by the community within their normal operating environment, be subjected to their normal controls, and audit procedures.

#### **5. Reporting**

Communities will submit an annual report of project activities to DNR that will summarize fiscal activities and program accomplishments. These reports need not be highly detailed, but the community must be prepared to provide detailed information if requested.

#### **6. Community participation in Program Reviews**

Programs administered by DNR are periodically reviewed by state and federal units. Each community should be prepared to participate if asked by attending and providing information as needed.

#### **7. National Incident Management System (NIMS) Compliant**

Communities will strive toward becoming fully NIMS Compliant. All community emergency services will organize to NIMS standards and use NIMS protocols and procedures when responding to all incidents.

**Grant Criteria  
For  
Minnesota  
Northeastern area Hazard Mitigation – Federal Assistance Funding**

Grants will be awarded only to communities that are recognized as being Minnesota FireWise Communities or are using grant monies to become a Minnesota FireWise Community. The following criteria will apply:

- to complete a community wildfire hazard assessment
- to mechanically remove/reduce hazard fuels; for example, increasing the defensible space, expanding fire breaks, improving emergency access roads
- for other mitigation that is recognized on the initial assessment from the NFPA 299 and/or mentioned on an official report
- to enhance public safety toward wildfires in the wildland-urban interface and create a better understanding of these fires via public education, e.g. educational tools, pamphlets, newsletters, programs, videos, posters, signs, etc.

**What is eligible?**

- Individual home wildfire hazard assessments.
- Consulting services to conduct a community assessment, complete an Emergency Action Plan and establish a safety and training committee.
- Mechanical removal or reduction of a hazard fuel
- Brushing out firebreaks
- Brushing out or upgrading emergency access roads
- Brushing out areas in order to increase a community's defensible space
- Widening cul-de-sacs and turnarounds
- Signage to identify roads and residences (25% maximum grant funds available for these projects)
- Gate construction on emergency access roads
- GIS mapping of the community
- Non-promotional Wildfire Education and safety material that will be used within the community
- Leasing equipment to complete an eligible project
- Other non-structural mitigation that is recognized on the initial assessment from the DNR Fire Risk Assessment Tool.

**What is not eligible?**

- Dry hydrants to upgrade water resources
- Buying equipment and vehicles; e.g. chainsaws, mowers, trucks, backhoes, streetlights, etc.
- Producing promotional literature to enhance the sale of the community
- Building roads to access the community other than a gated emergency access road
- Consulting services other than for wildfire safety and preparedness
- Any other actions outside the intent of the National Fire Plan as interpreted by the MNDNR Division of Forestry.



## FIREWISE Community Grant Application

Application for: Mitigation within the Minnesota FireWise Community Program  
Through  
Northeastern Area Hazard Mitigation – Federal Assistance

### Applicant

Community (Organization) applying for grant \_\_\_\_\_

#### Community Information

Fiscal Agent: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Community or Organization receiving and disbursing funds)

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Authorized Representative \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name/Title)

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Phone (primary): \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (other): \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Fire Department: \_\_\_\_\_  
(If different than applicant.)

Fire Chief: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Other Community Contacts (Optional):

Name	Title	Phone

**FIREWISE Community Grant Application (page 2)**

Our community is National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant  
We have a current Fire Action Plan that includes wildfire suppression and prevention. It is the:

- \_\_\_\_\_ County Emergency Operations Plan or CWPP (please circle).
- \_\_\_\_\_ Fire Department Emergency Operations Plan
- \_\_\_\_\_ CWPP is in the process of development.
- We would like to develop a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) or we need assistance gaining NIMS compliance. Please contact us: phone \_\_\_\_\_.

**What is the grant for?**

We are applying for a FireWise Community Grant to:


**Narrative summary:**

1) List the assessment activities to be accomplished under this grant.

2) List the planning activities to be accomplished under this grant and describe the final product resulting from this planning effort:

3) List and describe each mitigation activity to be accomplished under this grant:

4) Describe the educational activities and products resulting from this grant:

**Federal funds cannot be used as a match for this grant.**

<b>Budget</b> (list each activity from the narrative summary, sections 1-4, in the appropriate category)	Grant Request (\$)	Cash Match (\$)	In-Kind Match (\$)
Assessment and Planning (1 & 2)			
Mitigation Activities (3)			
Educational Activities (4)			
<b>Totals</b>			
<b>Total Project Cost</b> (Add three column totals together)			

(The grant request amount must be no more than 50% of the total project cost)

**SPECIAL NOTE: Applications that have activities in more than one Category (1-4 in Budget and Narrative) will receive priority, with applications that focus on mitigation activities preferred. It is understood that these preferences will not exclude applications submitted for the development of Community Wildfire Protection plans. Your Regional Firewise Specialist will work with you to make sure your grant will meet the requirements of the program.**

